

The Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 12.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED.

Ten Thousand Men to Carry the Head that were Killed in Front of the Purcell House—Civil Rights Bill a Failure.

This morning application was made to the Mayor to have a police force in front of the Purcell House, as it was reported that the negroes were going to force their way in the Purcell House for dinner. The Mayor told the gentlemen who stated it to him, that he was confident there was no foundation for the excitement.

As soon as we heard the rumor: the Post at once sent out a reporter and gave the matter a thorough investigation. The reporter saw at least 100 of the best colored men in the city, and found that they laughed at the idea; in other words they said there was no foundation for it whatever.

When the reporter got up in front of the Purcell House he found about 50 of the white loafers of the city, standing around talking on the matter, some making threats and others laughing at them.

From all we could learn they were expecting every moment to see a lot of negroes entering the said hotel.

Now we can say to those gentlemen, the negroes have no intention of forcing themselves in any such place. They have been advised not to do so. But threats are not the proper way to keep them from doing it.

The whole matter was a farce.

The bill to charter the Fifth Ward Bucket Company of this city, has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cantwell of this county.

We are glad to hear of the military spirit that has just come over our people, there is about to be two white companies organized, and we understand that three more colored companies will be organized within the next week. Go it while you are young, the time has passed when men are afraid of the military.

A PARTIZAN JUDGE.—It is said that poor old Jno. Kerr is acting in such a way as to cause fair minded people to think that he is as thoroughly partizan as he is, everywhere known to be, incompetent. By the trade between him and Judge McKoy the people of this district have been badly sold. Judge McKoy, since he came on the Bench, has manifested an honest purpose to forget the partizan in the Judge. He is fast achieving a reputation for impartiality, unvarying courtesy (in this respect, courtesy, he beats Judge Russell), legal learning and general ability.

SMITHVILLE COURT.—On last Friday, at Smithville, the case of James Heaton came up, charged with staying the election in the first ward, and for creating, or attempting to create, a riot on Market street on the first Thursday in August last. The Solicitor and Messrs. Davis and Strange appeared for the prosecution, and Judge Russell and E. B. Sanders, Esq., for the defendant. The only speech that was made on that occasion was delivered by Judge Russell, one of the ablest lawyers at this bar. Notwithstanding the ruling of the court, which seemed to be very severe, Judge Russell made his argument and finally succeeded in having the case put off, though it did appear to the crowd as if the court had made up its mind to enter into the argument for the State.

FIRE DURING THE WEEK.—On Saturday morning a fire originated in an unoccupied house located on Dock between 7th and 8th streets, the property of Mr. Geo. Harris. The house and the kitchen attached were burned to the ground. The property was valued at \$2,000, \$1,000 of which amount was covered by insurance in the Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York, of which Messrs. Atkinson & Manning are the agents in this city.

Another fire occurred on Wednesday night on Market between Second and Third streets. The fire originated in the cellar where a quantity of hay was stored and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was the property of Dr. W. A. Beery, and was only partially insured. Dr. Beery's loss was about \$700, covered by insurance. Mr. A. Oldham lost about \$500, no insurance. Mr. W. E. Davis, who occupied the second story of the building as a dwelling, lost some by breakage in the removal of his furniture.

(Special Telegram to the Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1875.

Congress has appropriated \$150,000 for the Cape Fear river and bar improvements, and \$30,000 for the Signal Service. You can now have a signal station at Smithville. This done by a Republican Congress. All is quit.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

Our readers can see by the above that Congress has signalled its good feeling for the improvement of our harbor by an appropriation that will enable the Engineer Corps to put addition men to work, and we have no doubt that we shall have 20 feet of water on the bar before another Congress meets, November next.

Brother Bitt, of the Oxford "Leader" has been on a visit to Kinston, and among the many good things he says, we are pleased to see him taking the lead in recommending a suitable monument to mark the last resting place of Governor Richard Caswell. We hope his recommendation will be heeded. And now, Brother Bitt, for a plan of operations: we recommend that each weekly paper in the State subscribe \$10, the semi-weekly and tri-weekly \$15 each, and the dailies \$20, by that means the newspapers of the State can establish a further reputation for liberality, and, besides, have the credit of marking the grave of one of North Carolina's honored dead in a suitable manner.

The Editor of the Oxford Leader says:—"On our ride to and from Kinston we passed the grave of North Carolina's first Governor under the Constitution elected by the General Assembly in 1776, that of Richard Caswell, and were surprised to find that there was no 'pale marble,' or other monument to mark it. No, there was nothing above him save a clump of trees, the most prominent of which was a cedar. We wished that we could have had every editor in the State at our side so that they could have gone back to their press and have printed such words as would make the people of the Old North State take better care of her dead than this. Brethren let us try and see what we can do to perpetuate the memory of our first Governor."

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—"SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN."—Our neighbor, the "Twinkler," has found out something that astonishes the world "and the rest of mankind;" that is "Wilmington is in the world." There has never been such an excitement on our streets; men were running, with their hats off, some with their shoes in their hands, others only half dressed, from place to place, asking, "Have you heard the news?" "No, no; what is it?" "Why, the Star says Wilmington is in the world!"

"Great Heavens! hand me my pipe, old woman," and away would go the person to assist his friend in circulating the report. At 12 o'clock, M., there was the largest mass meeting ever held in the City Hall. The whole building was filled to overflowing; chinked, crammed and wedged, until no more could get in; Third street was crammed by persons who were unable to obtain a position in the Hall, from Orange to Mulberry streets. We heard the crowd variously estimated all the way from 1 to 1,000,000. Several men of the "Twinkler's" office made speeches, but the lion of the day was Mr. Frank H. Darby, the chief of the Twinkler's reporters. In the course of his eloquent talk he was frequently interrupted with tremendous applause, it reminded us of a young earthquake, or Frank(y) just after he has taken, or while taking, a glass of lager. The hat was sent around and a large amount of real, genuine stamps raised and presented to the distinguished gentleman, Mr. F. We have been informed that the collection amounted to \$223,506,025 10.

We are pained to learn that our city, "which is in the world," has lost Mr. F. He has left for New York, where he proposes to establish a paper for the purpose of informing the citizens of that city that they are in the world. We beg our people not to become so agitated, they must not allow Mr. F. to startle them out of their slumbers, and prevent them, for days, from either eating or sleeping. Be quiet—be quiet.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles from Town Creek, and 5 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Cronly & Morris.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER.—A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs.

May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation and thus help to increase its influence. We will liberally reward those who work for us. Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it. Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help. In the congregation 30 names can with little difficulty be secured. Send us the \$90 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the full value of their subscriptions, and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty-five dollar Sewing Machine. How easily a club can be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society—or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at \$3 00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year and a most valuable present for some needy family. Try it friends. Don't wait! Begin the work at once. Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.

TERMS.

No. of Machine	Price	No. of Subscribers.
1	\$90	30
2	65	20
	70	32

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—From the two meetings of the County Commissioners, held during the past week we glean the following:

Present—J. G. Wagner, Chairman pro tem, and Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe and Nixon.

The application of Jno. W. Rowe, J. A. Anderson and Thos. Lee, for payment for work done in furnishing and constructing a bridge over Blake's Ferry was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Applications from various paupers for aid from the county were referred to the committee on the poor.

The application of Samuel Blossom for a license to retail spirituous liquors was granted.

A communication from the Board of Trustees of Wilmington Township relative to the appointment of tax assessors, was laid over until to-day.

The application of W. H. Monroe for appointment as Register of Deeds, was referred back for information.

The matter of listing taxes was referred to the Chairman pro tem, with power to act.

A communication from S. T. Potts, clerk of Board of Wilmington Township Trustees, covering resolution of his Board requesting the Board of County Commissioners to turn over to them all monies that may have been collected by the Sheriff or Tax Collector, was laid over for action.

TUESDAY.—On motion the claims for Wilmington Township, regarding which, a communication had been received at the first meeting, were approved.

The application which was referred relative to Blake's Ferry, was again brought forward amended by having the names of the parties to be benefited by the bridge.

It was moved that the whole matter be referred to the Commissioners of Pender county, when elected.

The application of Duncan Holmes for payment of work done in throwing open an embankment in the road leading to little Bridge, was referred to the Chairman with power to act.

The application relative to turning over township monies, which was referred last meeting, was referred to the county attorney.

The resolution from township trustees regarding the appointing of assessors was referred.

The claims regarding Wilmington township were approved and were ordered to be spread on the minutes, and the clerk was directed to inform the tax collector of the action of the meeting.

The Harnett, Wilmington and Lincoln township claims were approved and ordered to be spread on the minutes, and the clerk was ordered to inform the Tax Collector of the same.

The Board then adjourned.

Religious Intolerance.

That the religious sentiments of the people of the entire State have been outraged by the expulsion of J. William Thorne, member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina from Warren county, from a seat in that body on account of his religious belief, is evident from the expressions made by all classes of the community on the subject; that the democratic Legislature will have to render a strict account to their constituencies for this action is certain, and that the infamous 45 who voted for the expulsion will be consigned to the depths of the degradation which they so richly merit, is also certain.

One of Wilmington's oldest and most honored citizens gives his views on the subject. Hear him:

WILMINGTON, March 1, 1875.

MR. J. J. CASSEIDY:

DEAR SIR: I have your note of this date asking my opinion of the action of our Legislature in expelling J. W. Thorne. While I presume my opinion is of little moment in the public estimation, yet I feel that it is not only a right, but may become a duty, for every man to speak out on the principles involved in that transaction.

I cannot say that there was not just grounds for the expulsion; but I do say that from anything that has thus far been made public on the subject, that it was religious persecution for opinion sake, a violation of the genius of our institutions, an infringement of our civil and religious liberties, and as such was an unwarranted outrage.

Very truly

JOHN MCRAE.

A "Valiant" Newspaper.

The Journal quotes from the Tarboro Enquirer a paragraph purporting to report the ideas of a speech made by Senator Mabson of Edgecombe County in Tarboro recently, concerning the Wilmington City Charter Bill, in which the Journal quotes Senator Mabson as saying that the negroes of Wilmington intended to resist with arms the enforcement of the amendments to said bill, and advised the same to be done by the negroes of Tarboro in case similar proposed amendments should be made to the charter of that town.

The Journal warns "our citizens" of impending danger, as it is pleased to style it, and says, "negroes in our midst, and their miserable, depraved and disgraced white associates, are doing enough to stir up strife between the races," and wants "the people of this State and of the North to see who among us seek to sow the wind, may reap the whirlwind."

I do not believe that Senator Mabson said that the negroes of Wilmington intended committing any such outrage against the peace of the community, nor do I believe that he advised the negroes of Tarboro to follow any such teachings, and any honest reader of the Journal can see at a glance that the only object of that paper is to "stir up strife and bitterness between the races."

The Journal is the real incendiary who uses dangerous language and makes threats about "impending danger," where is the "impending danger," against which it warns its readers? The Republicans of Wilmington have never said that they intended doing anything else than just what they are now doing, i. e.; availing themselves of whatever redress may be afforded them within the pale of the law, and beyond the law they have no idea or intention of going. Have they not a right to do this? And because they are taking steps to foil the democrats in their infamous attempt to subvert the government of this city they set up this howling.

The "miserable, depraved and disgraced" men who seek to perpetrate this outrage on the poor people of Wilmington, will be disappointed in their hopes and plans, and I tell the Journal and its horde of ruffians that the white men of the Republican party care naught for its billingsgate and abuse of them, but will, at all times, be found

with a bold and fearless front, to protect the weak from the violence and wrong of their would be democratic oppressors.

Whatever association may exist between the white men and negroes of the Republican party is for the maintenance of their mutual rights as citizens of a great and common country; can the Journal say as much for the association of democrats with negroes? If the Journal is anxious to press this point it would not be very difficult, I imagine, to show a very different sort of association on the part of democrats with negroes, which is decidedly calculated to make them "miserable, depraved and disgraced" in the eyes of respectable people.

J. J. CASSEIDY.

The "Great" Meeting on Tuesday Night.

Our neighbors, the "Star" and "Journal," refrain from giving any reports on the proceedings of the democratic convention held at Lippitt's Hall on Tuesday night, but inasmuch as a good many of our readers and the public in general, would like to know something about it, we are willing to give them a synopsis of the "strictly copperhead and truly conservative" discussions.

Many personalities were indulged in, and the onset was made by the more copperhead faction of the party, with a most vigorous repulse by the other side. The most notable feature of the proceedings was in regard to the present partly democratic Board of Aldermen, wherein the question of "buying" and "selling" were quite emphatically discussed.

This question of "buying and selling" was soon settled by a sinewy "Granger," who smoothed the "furrows" on the front field of one would be solicitor, or something else, and who was sent gently home (sick).

This controversy arose on account of certain allegations having been made that the present Board of Aldermen, compromised with the Republican members as regards to the election of an Assistant Marshal, and which allegations were firmly denied.

Several points of order were raised and after some little private squabbles, the present Board of Aldermen were sustained in all their actions by a large majority of the Convention.

Hence, it seems that those who would like to come into office at once under the New City Charter, have to stay home (some time yet) and give the present Board a chance to remain until August or just as long as the new act will remain unconstitutional.

"THE FREEMASON" is the name of a large Masonic monthly, published in St. Louis. It is one of the best in this country, and is now entering upon the 9th year of its publication. The editor states in a long editorial that unless the paper receives the patronage of the Masons more liberally than heretofore, he will have to stop. The subscription price is only \$2 per annum.

He makes the following editorial announcement:—"We will now ask a question which we do not desire any brother to answer aloud: we expect him to answer it within the secret chambers of his own heart in the gentle and silent voice of a clear conscience, viz: 'Do you honestly, truthfully and sincerely answer that you cannot afford \$2 00 per annum for an entire volume of a Masonic Journal?'"

"Brethren, this Journal is now in your hands; it is for you to say whether you want it or not. All moneys received on subscription lists from the issue of this number to the first of April, will be safely deposited to the credit of the parties sending it, and if the publication is not resumed, the same aforementioned overpaid subscriptions will be returned, less the postage.

"Trusting that those who shall receive this notice will call the attention of their surrounding brethren to it, we bid you what we hope will be but a brief farewell.

"P. S. The January and February Numbers have been stereotyped, and can be furnished to all new subscribers. We hope the Masons of this city will give this Journal their support."

Ernest Ortwine, the murder of the Hammett family, of Allegheny County, Pa., was executed a few days ago at Pittsburg.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting at Rocky Point—Able Speech by Hon. James Heaton—Republicans of Pender County Aroused.

Early on Saturday last the citizen of the new county of Pender came flowing into Rocky Point by hundreds. Announcement had been made some days previous that Hon. James Heaton would be present and deliver an address upon the new situation of the inhabitants of Pender county, and after a thorough organization of the Republican party in its territory. Every township in the new county was fully represented, and the people were eager to listen to Mr. Heaton, their favorite as they term him, in which we join them, as Mr. Heaton is a young man of superior intelligence, and stands in the first rank of public debaters of our State. After temporary organization of the meeting, A. Walker, Esq., was elected as chairman, and Miles Armstrong, Esq., as secretary. Mr. Heaton was then introduced and made one of his impressive and telling speeches. He reviewed the situation of the county of New Hanover as far back as 1728—showed fully its march of progress, and how disastrous a division of it would be at the present crisis. His appeals to Republicans to be vigilant, brave and active in the unsought, but new, sphere that had been allotted them, were of great interest. Great enthusiasm prevailed all throughout the address, and a complete organization of the party was effected. The partisan, bitter democratic Legislature may think they have furnished a way by which to secure this new county government in the interests of men who belong to their clans, but Pender Republicans are on the alert and will brand them at their first opportunity at the ballot box. One hundred Republican majority will be the cry after election day. The following township committees and county committees were chosen, and authorized to act in all matters pertaining to the political business of the county:

Caswell Township—Messrs. Haywood Johnson, Lot McAlister, Lewy McAllister, Sandy Holmes, Morgan Johnson, Andrew Bordeaux, A. V. Horrell, John Newkirk, Ephraim Hawes, Thaddeus Lamont, Toney Lewis, Alonzo Brown, Horace Henry.

Columbia Township—Messrs. Archie Walker, George Moore, Wm. Holmes, John L. Holmes, Henry Moore, David Herring, Bryant Gurganus, C. M. Galoway, Owen Hansley, Richard Costin, James Ennis, F. Henry, Samuel Register.

Grant Township—Messrs. Alfred Lloyd, Andrew Nixon, John Nixon, Sylvester Capps, John Alexander, Lyman Grady, John Grady, Virgil Croom, Chas. Foy, Frederick Hansley.

Holden Township—Messrs. Jonathan Johnson, Peter Johnson, John Kinney, John Penny, I. H. Brown, John Layton, John Lillington, John Bannerman, Ed. Jordan, Moses Jordan, Tom Lewis, W. W. Wood and Daniel Robinson.

Holly Township—Messrs. John Mashburne, Owen Karr, Morgan Lee, John Lee, Shade Pickett, Anthony Pickett, Chas. Frayer, Jno. Brown, Isaac Holmes, J. Boney and Peter Karr.

Town of Lillington—Messrs. Wm. McIntyre, Cudgo Larkins, Peter McKeather, Simon Larkins, John W. Williams, Jr., Spencer Garrison, Robert Murphy, John Bell, Samuel W. Williams, Richard Williams, Benj. Williams, Autria Devane.

Lincoln Township—Sherman Hodgson, Henry S. Moore, James F. Garrison, Simon McIntyre, Shaduest Bordeaux, Ben Walker, W. J. Bivens, Miles Armstrong, Isiah Spear, Volon Larkins, J. Herring, Wm. Bell.

Rocky Point Township—Messrs. W. French, Joseph French, Geo. W. Carr, Virgil Carr, Thos. Miller, O. Carpenter, Jesse B. Hill, Robert Jones, Benj. Moore, Wesley Moore, Aug. Gamberg, John Mosely.

Union Township—Messrs. Tate, David Pigford, Elijah Tate, C. B. McCleese, Thomas Brewington, Rufus Garis, Monroe Pigford, Tim Pigford, Benjamin Williams, Samuel Williams, Edward Bell, Willis Morton.

These committees jointly constitute the County committee. Wm. French, Esq., was elected chairman of the county committee, with George W. Carr, Esq., as Secretary.

Strong resolutions were adopted, among others, one endorsing the true and faithful course of the Wilmington Post, was passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned with loud cheers for the Republican party of Pender County.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

EQUAL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS HAVE AT LAST BECOME LAW.

The civil rights bill has passed, and is now the law and every law abiding citizen in the United States has got to abide by it. The only features that any honest man could object to have been stricken out. Every person who has any benevolence in their souls should be glad that it has at last been so enacted that every citizen has equal privileges, civil and political. This bill does not mean (and no such law would be constitutional) to guarantee social rights, as the enemies to the government, the Democrats, would have the people to believe. We are sorry it was necessary to pass the act, but those hot headed, secession, ku klux and white leaguers down south would not let a colored man ride in any car that was decent or respectable. We know of a case where a colored man had to pay seventy five cents for a cup of mean coffee that a white man could have purchased for ten cents. Was that right?—Was it honest? We candidly believe it was stealing or highway robbery.

We recommend to the colored people not to get themselves into any unnecessary trouble—not to undertake to force themselves into places simply because the civil rights bill has passed, but if they have to make a suit to enforce their rights before the law, let it be a case of necessity, and then they can maintain their rights, not only before the law, but before the American people.

MURDER OF ELI COBB, COLORED, BY W. H. SWAIN, WHITE, ON THE 21ST OF JANUARY 1875—TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL—OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY OF GUILT—DEMOCRATIC SHERIFF SUMMONS DEMOCRATIC JURY—CONSEQUENCE MAKES KILLING OF NEGROES NO CRIME.

On the 21st of January 1875, Eli Cobb, colored, was shot and killed on the Carolina Central Railroad about three miles from the Navassa Guano Company's works in Brunswick County, from what the dying man Cobb said, when he was found by two colored men W. H. Swain shot him. In consequence of this warrants were obtained for Swain, but when the officer came to hunt for him he had fled to parts unknown. Finally they got on his track and found him near the South Carolina line. When the officers discovered him he was trying to secret himself from them, and afterwards tried to escape. He was however arrested and carried to Smithville for trial.

On Thursday last, the case came up in Brunswick Court, Judge Kerr presiding; Solicitor Norman prosecuted and Messrs. Bellamy and Devane defended. The jury was summoned no doubt for the express purpose of acquittal. The Sheriff summoned fifty men, of that number three were colored and two white Republicans, the other forty-five were white Democrats, and the most bitter of Brunswick County against the negro, and twelve of them were chosen to try the defendant.

THE EVIDENCE.

The Solicitor proved by three respectable witnesses that the deceased, Cobb, while dying, stated that Swain killed him. Cobb stated to them that he and Swain were walking along the railroad to Wilmington, when they got within three miles of Mears' Bluff, Swain stated to Cobb that he would have to stop a few minutes, and he at once dropped behind, Cobb thinking nothing strange of that. Within a short time he was shot in the back and fell on his face, he Cobb, tried to rise and in doing so he looked behind and saw Swain running the other way. When the colored men found him he was dying, he stated to them that he had been praying for some one to come and carry him to see his mother once more. He said he knew he was going to die. Two young white men came out the stand who stated that they were cousins to the defendant, but they were introduced by the defendant to prove an alibi.

But Captain Norman made them confess that they saw this man Swain the morning Cobb was killed, following along behind Cobb with a gun and they afterwards found Cobb shot down in the road. They further stated that they moved him off the road and left him to die without there being a living soul near the poor dying man.

Another white man stated, but his evidence was ruled out, that Cobb told him just before he died that Swain killed him.

Messrs. Devane and Bellamy, made very able speeches in the defence of the fiend murderer; but Captain Norman, the Solicitor, made one of the best arguments that we have heard for some time he showed to every fair mind.

of man in the court house that Swain killed Cobb, and the Captain has the thanks of every man in the room, that day who believes in law and order, and that killing of negroes should be stopped, for his able speech.

CHARGE OF HIS HONOR.

Judge Kerr charged the jury, virtually, that Swain was guilty, or every person believed that was what the Judge meant by the manner in which he charged them. And we do not believe that any man who was honest, and not prejudiced against negroes, could have understood him in any other way.

VERDICT.

The jury, after the able speech of the Solicitor, and the emphatic charge of the Judge, took the case, and were out twenty minutes, and come in and returned a verdict of not guilty, to the great surprise of every person that had heard the testimony, and the Judge showed that he was perfectly astonished. The Solicitor told us that it was one of the plainest cases of murder that he ever heard.

But the result shows that you cannot hang a white man in North Carolina for killing a negro. A Democratic Sheriff summons a Democratic jury to try a Democrat for killing a negro, and he is acquitted in twenty minutes after they get the case. We heard a great many of the bystanders make use of remarks of this kind: "It is no harm to kill a negro;" and some others saying, "great Heavens, what a country."

CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

We understand from a reliable source that this man Cobb interrupted a Democratic meeting last summer, and some of the crowd said they had spotted him. The whole case shows that Swain was used as a tool. It looks very much this way: that Swain and his two confederates (cousins) were intending to fix Cobb; so they sent Swain on ahead with Cobb, and there is no doubt that he was instructed to do just what he did as soon as he got in a quiet place, miles from any living person, to kill him which, as we see, he did to perfection.

"Only a negro killed."

A "THORNE" IN THE MIDST OF DEMOCRACY.

It seems, that this name is adequate to the leading phrase of this article, inasmuch as there must have been a thorn amongst the Democratic legislature at the Capitol of North Carolina.

It becomes our painful duty to once more chronicle a circumstance, which has no precedence, nor even had its equivalent in many a bygone day. A man is expelled from the Hall of the Legislature on account of his own belief, which is regulated by the dictates of his conscience.

He has his own views, as regards to the Deity and expresses himself before an assemblage of men, whom the people have accepted as enlightened in regard to these views, he does not deny the existence of a Supreme Being of the universe upon whom he relies for divine support and in whose presence he takes the oath, which binds him to support the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina and the Constitution and laws of the United States.

He is accused of being an atheist, upon the evidence of a pamphlet, compiled by him, and when questioned does not deny the authorship and explains openly the construction he puts on the issues of the "odious" pamphlet.

He asserts, his full belief in a "God" the ruler of everything with unfinished powers and honestly, reviews his ideas, about the different characterizations of his "God" attributed to him by christian doctrines.

We do not care to go into the discussion of ecclesiastical matters, but will take a common sense standpoint of the action of the member from Warren and those of the Legislature.

Hughes, colored, introduced a resolution, as regards to the odious pamphlet and the resolution arranges the member from Warren for his infidelity. Thorne explains honestly and fearlessly his religious views, but without effect. An ecclesiastical trial court is established and condemns the man, who was so fortunate to carpet-bag from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, and he is taken by the nap of his neck and kicked out of the Legislative Halls, by men, who do not call themselves partisans. Of course the blame is put on the original mover of the resolution, who happened to be this time a colored man, and who was Hughes(d) in this nasty transaction.

It seems, then, according to the ruling of those enlightened Democrats, that no one but Trinitarians can hold office in this State, and the United States and such as would not come up to their religious dogmas would stand no showing in the administration of affairs of the Union.

Alas, what will be the next thing? We venture to say that if Thorne would have put his belief in the everlasting

Democracy he would yet be a member from Warren, entitled to a seat in the Legislative Halls of North Carolina.

A thorn stuck on Democratic roses, With honest ideas of his mind, In his leaves they stuck their noses And did at once a new smell find.

How these roses will fall and fade, You will see some fine day, When for bloom will be too late, To grow once more in sunshines ray.

Mr. Norment's Speech.

In the debate on the Glenn resolutions, last Thursday, in the house of representatives, Dr. Norment an independent democrat spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: When the resolutions concerning Civil Rights, introduced by a gentleman from Yadin, came up today, I tried very hard to cultivate the christian graces, and have nothing to say, but simply record my vote in condemnation of such legislation.

But, sir, believing the whole trouble—all this fuss and feathers—arises from a misapprehension of the true state of affairs in this country, I could not remain silent. It is very hard, sir, for us to realize our situation and to conform ourselves to the new order of affairs. Even when these noble and brave men inured to toil and suffering, who, with a faith that demands the admiration of the world, followed the bars and stars for four long years, amid tattered want and rage, through a hundred well fought battles, until the flag went down in blood and death at Appomattox court house—but thank God, not in dishonor—I cannot realize the new order of things, how in the name of all that is good and just, can you expect the poor colored people, whose very feet and hands, and even whose minds have been in shackles for two hundred years, to realize the new light and life that has dawned upon them? With no education, with scanty religious and moral training, and under very few legal obligations, how can we expect that they can suddenly come up to our standard of citizenship? Why, Mr. Speaker, the campaign was opened in my county, last summer, by the honorable George Davis, of Wilmington, proclaiming that "he was in favor of Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill that enlarged the cemeteries, and the democratic party ought to subscribe liberally toward it." That, I presume, is where the Rockingham Spirit of the South got its idea that the civil rights bill was "an act to promote the killing of negroes." But my talented young friend from Richmond now asks, "If I was not aware that the gentlemen for whom Mr. Davis canvassed the district were not elected by nearly a thousand majority?" Yes, and the more pity that such sentiments should be endorsed by a christian community!

The gentleman from Yadin says in the preamble to his resolutions, "That the republican party, disregarding the principles upon which our liberties were achieved, and overruling our social rights." When I hear these the gentleman refer to as having achieved; was it the liberties of 1776 or those of 1861?

But he says it overrides the social rights of the Anglo-Saxon race. Well, let us see what a democratic paper says about it, this too, when he expected it would pass with the odious school-clause in it. I read from the Petersburg (Va.) Index: "The bill has not passed Congress yet. Even if it does become a law, it is not going to hurt anybody." Yet a republican in North Carolina says it is an "Act to Promote the Killing of Negroes."

My friend from Richmond, Mr. Walker, asks if the bill does not mean the enforcement of social equality. I answer emphatically, No; and I defy him to show that any nation ever enacted any law, forcing social relations. The mighty Autocrat of all the Russias dare not enter the humblest cot on the banks of the Bosphorus, without the consent of the occupant. Does the gentleman see the effect of his position? Because, if the civil rights bill forces social equality, he must acknowledge himself in social relation with every white person, however immoral. If his premises are correct, this conclusion is inevitable.

But I am frank to admit that the original bill, with the school-clause, would have that effect; and that was why I so bitterly opposed Mr. Greeley in 1872.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the house to that period and see who is responsible. When Mr. Sumner introduced his civil rights bill into the Senate of the United States, it slumbered, and slept for a long time, not many of his friends coming to his support; until in April, 1872, Horace Greeley, in a public speech, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., came out unequivocally in favor of it. The national democratic party met at Baltimore a short time afterward, and incorporated this very principle into its platform, and nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency; a man who had labored forty years for its consummation; and the democratic party of the South, yea, the white men, came up to his support. But the colored men could not see their way clear, and knowing Mr. Sumner had been their life-long friend, sent a delegation to Washington, to inquire of him what course to pursue. His answer was:—Go home and vote for Mr. Greeley, for he is in favor of civil rights and Mr. Grant is opposed to them.

Here is your party address of 1870 proclaiming to the people of North Carolina (with what sincerity I leave you to say) that the negro is now in the enjoyment of all the civil and political rights of the white man.

How is it in Arkansas, that the democratic governor, Garland, said, when it was rumored his State would be subject to federal interference: "Arkansas is at home and quite comfortable. She already has a civil rights bill, passed by the legislature of 1873, which is now in force—almost a copy of the bill of Mr. Sumner."

Now if all this is not strong civil rights doctrine, I would like to see Butler improve upon it. And I could read you a great many extracts from democratic newspapers, in the same strain. My friend from Richmond, Mr. Walker, asked, if I had been a member of Congress, would I have voted for the civil rights bill. I say I would not; yet, with the exception of hotels and theatres, I can see no objection to the bill. But I believe the States should have taken this matter in hand, and so modified their laws, as to conform them to the common rights of humanity.

My friend from Davidson, Mr. Pin-nix, wishes to know if there should be a white man's party and a black man's party, which I would take. I will answer the gentleman by asking him if he proposes to establish a white man's party against a black man's party. The gentleman will not answer me, but desires an unequivocal answer to his question. If the gentlemen can inform me when and how he is going to make a dividing line I would know better how to answer him; but under the old relations of master and servant, they have become so commingled, that no chemist, with a forty thousand magnifying microscope could tell where the white gives out and the black commences. Or do the gentlemen propose to divide in a zigzag line, like the new charter of Wilmington, so as not to separate parent and child?

I hope, sir, there never will be any white or black line drawn. That is something that has been opposed by patriots and statesmen in all ages of the world. Are gentlemen afraid that four million colored people nearly one half of mixed blood, can absorb forty millions of the Anglo Saxon race. No, not Anglo Saxon, but Celts and Caucasian races?

Why is it so few colored men vote with the democratic party? It is because you have uniformly, persistently and wrongfully resisted every right that has been conferred upon them.

But, sir, the Louisiana resolution has been dragged into this controversy. I took occasion, when they were before this house, to express my views upon them. As I said then, I say now, that I will go as far as any one in condemnation of military interference, or pre-claiming that the military should be subordinate to the civil authority. But when it is done to preserve life, I never will condemn it, for I believe it to be the paramount duty of the government to preserve life; and a government that cannot do it, and keep down domestic strife, is not worth preserving.

I have always been a democrat, and know a little something of the history of this country. I have read something about General Jackson arresting a member of the Louisiana legislature, over sixty years ago; and when a United States judge issued a writ of habeas corpus, to compel the old general to produce the body of the member, he put the judge in jail. And you all recollect, some years ago, in 1856, I believe, when Peace was President and Jeff Davis, Secretary of War, he planted his artillery before the Free Soil Legislature at Topeka, Kansas, and ordered them to disperse and they dispersed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what are the objects of these resolutions, what do their friends expect to accomplish by them? Do they intend to erect an altar here, for the purpose of calling up mourners from the republican party? If so, you should not have been sectarian in your call, as the resolutions only call for brothers of the white race. Now let us have a union or a sort of open communion meeting, and I will deliver a short exhortation and I invite my democratic brethren to the altar, for their garments are as red as scarlet.

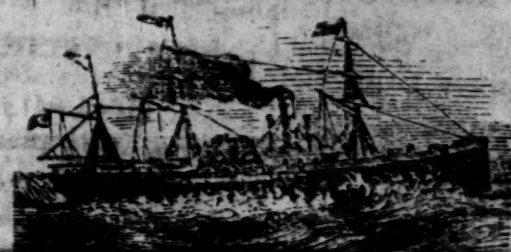
My friend from Davidson, Mr. Pin-nix, wants to know if I am a republican. I tell him no. Well, says he, if you are not a republican, why keep rasping the democratic party? I answer, because they will not do right, and I always defend the right. I have never made any concession to the republican party. I want two parties to continue in this country; but I want them to lay aside all bitter partisan spirit, and legislate for the benefit of the poor toiling thousands of our State. I want both parties to stand. It is true the republican party has suffered some disintegration in the loss of a Foote, but it is still able to pass over the Glen(n) and with its great heart and train, stands a beacon to invite all those who are for equal rights before the law, to enlist under its banners.

Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to speak so long, nor would I have done so, had I been questioned so much. I intend to vote against the resolutions. The gentleman from Ashe, Mr. Trivett, early this season, introduced some resolutions, couched in respectful language, asking Congress not to pass the civil rights bill. Those resolutions received my hearty support. But the majority of this House adopted a substitute, if I mistake not, characterizing the government of the United States as infamous, flaunting an insult in the face of the government. Now, Mr. Speaker, we are all in the same ship. The colored folks are principally laborers. They are the most docile and easiest race to manage in the world. You have the land and they are willing to work. Now let us show them we are their friends, indeed. Let us shape our legislation in such a way that there will be no need for federal interference, and I am sure we will have none. But, say some democratic members of this house, we are glad the civil rights bill has passed, hoping thereby that the control of the government will pass into democratic hands. Let us have peace. We are all in the ship; if one goes down, so will the other. For

"Laws of changeless justice bind Oppressor with oppressed, As close as sin and suffering joined We march to fate abreast."

Senator Brownlow is evidently in earnest in his desire to return to editorial duty. He says he regards it as a promotion to go from the Senate to take charge of a newspaper, and that it is his opinion, based on experience and observation, that small men, with plenty of money and no brains, may crawl into the Senate as the snail crawled to the top of the pyramid, but such a fellow can't run a great newspaper—Washington Chronicle.

WILMINGTON N. C., LINES. SEMI-WEEKLY



FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL PORTS SOUTH AND EAST.

BALTIMORE NEW YORK
Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company. CLYDE'S WILMINGTON LINE.
Sailing from BALTIMORE Sailing from NEW YORK
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 L. M.,
AND FROM WILMINGTON AND FROM WILMINGTON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to all ports in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. For North or East bound Freight, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities, and LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BREMEN.

ANTWERP and other European Ports.
These Lines connect at Wilmington with the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Carolina Central Railway and Cape Fear River Steamers, with their connecting Roads, offering unequalled facilities for the prompt delivery of Freight to all ports, as the Steamers on these Lines on arrival in Wilmington stop at Railroad depot, the Freight transferred under covered sheds to cars without delay, and forwarded by the Fast Freight Express that morning.
No drays in Wilmington and no transfer from Wilmington South. Rates guaranteed as LOW as by any other boats. Losses or Overcharges promptly paid. Mark all goods via Wilmington Lines.
For further information, apply to either of the undersigned Agents of the Line.
EDWIN FITZGERALD, Gen'l Agent Balt. Line, 50 South St., Balt.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen'l Agent N. Y. Line, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.
A. D. CAZAU, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

nov 2-11

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its history is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in its columns, when important, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It is not afraid from knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, it has no ability to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get a paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large, four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address, "THE SUN" New York City. Jan 22-61.

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS.

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment

of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESSES, COLLARS,

SADDLE BLANKETS,

FEATHER DUSTERS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

CURRYCOMBS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

of all kinds.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

dec 25-ly

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

THE BEST NOW MADE.

Every Instrument Fully Warranted

for Five Years.

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

nov 5 Live Book Store.

BRICK AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT

MATHIS & CO'S,

Office foot of Orange St.

PRICE \$7 00 & \$8 00

PER THOUSAND.

Delivered to order at \$1 per thousand.

feb 5-11.

NEW ARRIVALS

This Week.

WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH BEATEN RICE,

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)

English and Scotch Ales,

COFFEES of all kinds at reduced

Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of

all kinds, TOILET SOAPS,

Fine Pale and Common

SOAPS, Twenty different

cent kinds of TONIC

BITTERS,

Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,

Hay, Corn and Oats,

WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES

OF

Groceries at Wholesale,

CASH or close buying customers can

be suited always, with Good Goods at

Lowest Market Prices.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

jan 8-ly

FIRST AND FINAL POSTPONEMENT OF THE

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Greensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting a N. O. D. FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1875.

At which time the CONCERT will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUARANTEED.

A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters from Agents and ticket-holders, urged the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished

Rainbow House—worth \$60,000.

Grand Cash Gift.....\$10,000.00

Real Estate Gifts.....81,000.00

Cash Gifts.....82,500.00

Grand Total.....\$164,000.00

REFERENCES.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the credulous would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.

Thos. Sedle, Judge Supreme Court.

T. B. Keozb, Register in Bankruptcy.

Ho. M. Douglas, U. S. Marshal.

W. S. Hall, Editor of the N. O. D. State.

Duffy & Albright, Esqs. Patriot.

Chas. E. Shopor, of firm of Wilson & Shopor, Bankers.

Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.

R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.

S. D. White, Post Master.

Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.

J. W. Scott.

Price of Tickets \$2 50—Number of Tickets Issued only 100,000.

How to Buy.—Money should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, county and State of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager, Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.

Agents Wanted.

M. P. TAYLOR, Agent Wilmington, N. C.

feb 12-11.

GREAT SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE,

TOWN OF LILLINGTON

ESTATE OF DR. JOHN R. LARKINS, DECEASED.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell, at public auction, about one-sixth (1-

THE WEEKLY POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

J. William Thorne.

More than two hundred years ago a small band of worshippers, because of the intolerance which was practiced against them in their native land, crossed the Atlantic in mid winter and landed on the cold, rocky and inhospitable shores of New England, preferring the rigors and hardships of an unknown wilderness, the fire and arrow shafts of hostile Indians, rather than the persecutions of those self-righteous, overgodly men they had left behind. And ever since the landing of the pilgrims has it been the boast of this country that it was to be a free land, free for conscience sake—free to worship God in any way as to the worshipper should seem best. But with the pilgrims also came the spirit of intolerance that has so vainly thought they had left behind; and ever since, as before, has it been that men are persecuted and punished for their opinion's sake.

North Carolina has before now suffered terribly from this hellish spirit of intolerance, and again, and now, in the broad light of this nineteenth century do we find the Legislature of this great State punishing and degrading one of its members for no other cause than that of claiming the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Yes, this eminence of infamy is now occupied by this august assemblage, who, forgetful of everything else than their own mean, petty, party hate and rancor, have done violence to the better feelings of every fair minded man within the bounds of this State, and have earned for themselves a record so dastardly that they should be hooted out of the society of all decent people.

About a month ago a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives inquiring into the constitutional right of J. William Thorne, member from Warren county, to a seat in that body. The resolution was referred to a committee who considered the matter, and Saturday the 20th of February, submitted a report of their action without making any recommendation. Mr. Moring, chairman of the committee, asked for the reading of a pamphlet written by Mr. Thorne, in which he denounced the Evangelical religion as tending to evil, and spoke of the Trinity and the Resurrection as mythical superstitions. Mr. Thorne then offered his sworn evidence, in which he stated that he believed in a God, but not the characterizations usually attributed to him by Christians; and the evidence of others that he was a member in good standing of the "Progressive Order of Friends." Resolutions of expulsion were offered and the matter postponed until Monday the 22d. This matter was again taken up in the House according to postponement. Mr. Thorne was requested to withdraw from the Hall, and the discussion proceeded with. Mr. Mendenhall, a member of the Society of Friends, felt called upon to defend this case, and stated that the leading tenets of his church, which though at variance with the ecclesiastical orders, was based upon the precepts taught in the Bible. Mr. Thorne then came forward and promulgated the following: "There is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body or parts or passions; of unfinished power, wisdom and goodness; the maker of all things, visible and invisible."

The Raleigh News says that at this stage of these strange proceedings, Messrs. Guder and Walker armed with the odious pamphlet, made furious attack on the disbeliever. A number of members opposed the resolutions, and the following morning this ecclesiastical court was again engaged in the consideration of this matter, at which time, as the News says, Messrs. Brewington and Moore, members from New Hanover (and to their credit be it said), both took the floor and were loud in their defense of Mr. Thorne. Mr. Pinnix had read an opinion by Chief Justice Pearson to the effect that the evidence of an infidel was competent in a court of justice. Mr. Tate thought the House was treading on dangerous ground, and moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary committee, which motion was lost, and the vote was then taken on the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 32 nays. The Speaker then announced that the seat of J. William Thorne, of Warren county, was vacant.

Thus ended this most shocking and outrageous proceeding. Final action in this matter was had on the sixty-second day of the session. Days had lengthened into weeks, and weeks into months, and during all that long time these valiant legislators sat side by side with this man whom they feared and hated because they could not use him as a pliant tool or induce him to take part in the dirty work they were engaged

in, and this horrible outrage was the only means that their depraved, base and cowardly hearts could invent by which they could be rid of him.

This action is a gross and direct insult to many thousands of the best citizens of this State. There are few denominations of so-called Christians who are agreed on all points in their religious belief. There are few persons, either in or out of any church who are perfectly agreed on the same points of belief, and it is to all those persons in North Carolina who do not pin their religious faith to the sleeves of such impudent upstarts as the notorious forty-five who voted to expell Mr. Thorne, that this insult is directed. Quakers, Jews, Spiritualists, Orthodox Christians, un-Orthodox Christians, Catholics—all are insulted by this action, and they will take care that these miserable and bigoted men, who have so far forgotten their duties as to have allowed their party spite against a man whose only fault lay in his unworthiness to belong to their sect, to neglect the duties for which they were sent to the Legislature, to remain at home hereafter, and not disgrace the fair name of North Carolina by any such shameful doings.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow space in your valuable paper for the following: The statement that appears in the Tarboro Southern and Enquirer of the 19th inst., upon which the Wilmington Daily Journal of the 23d instant comments, is false from beginning to end, excepting the fact that I made a speech which, under the laws of the land I am unquestionably permitted to do. I regard the whole concern as a direct, wilful and malicious attack upon my personal and official character. It is needless that I should remark further, the paper referred to has been assailing me, personally, for at least six years, merely to satisfy the mission for which it was established, to wit: the majority shall not rule.

I shall, at my convenience, answer the infamous and slanderous attack.—Suffice it to say, the present editor, a short time ago, pretended to edit a Radical newspaper in the town of Winston, Forsyth county, North Carolina, and whose conduct at that time, and immediately after, did not at all comport with that regard with every high minded gentleman—especially what is known among them as common decency. All of which I will make known at the proper time.

Very respectfully,
W. P. MABSON.
A Valiant Negro.

The negro, Mabson, who is a Senator from Edgecombe in the present General Assembly, informs his sable constituents that the negroes of Wilmington intend to resist with arms the enforcement of the amendments to the Wilmington city charter, and advises the same to be done by the negroes of Tarboro in case similar amendments are made to the charter of that town, which he says are proposed.

We do not quote the incendiary language of this negro to warn our citizens of impending danger. Negroes in our midst, and their miserable, depraved and disgraced white associates, are doing enough to stir up strife between the races, but we want the people of this State and of the North to see who among us seek to sow the wind, may reap the whirlwind.

The Tarboro Enquirer says in regard to Mabson: A few evenings ago in the court house at this place he made a speech of a most incendiary character. In alluding to a bill recently passed by the Legislature establishing wards in the city of Wilmington, he asserted that the colored inhabitants had determined to prohibit its operation by forcible resistance; furthermore, that a bill similar in its nature would soon be presented relating to the town of Tarboro, urging upon its colored citizens in the event of its passage to take up arms and follow an example that would be set for them by men of their color in the city alluded to; that if they themselves failed to resist such an outrage upon their rights, the negroes in the country would take the matter in hand which would bring about a conflict that he would not reluctantly welcome.

Overthrow of the Fifteenth Amendment.
We publish below what the Washington Chronicle thinks about the city cheat, usually known as city election bill:

The regard of Democratic officials for their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, conferring on all citizens of the United States equal rights before the law, is illustrated by the North Carolina Legislature at its last session. It passed an act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, which provides for the division of the territory embraced within the corporate limits into three wards; authorizes the qualified electors of each ward to elect three aldermen; and directs said aldermen to elect the mayor. The first ward embraces twenty-six blocks, 220 white and 80 colored voters, and property estimated at \$902,250. The second ward embraces 22 blocks, 190 white and 60 colored voters, and property estimated at \$1,179,100. These two wards are of irregular shape, but reasonably compact, and adjoin each other, and embrace the heart of the city. The third ward embraces 541 blocks, 750 white and 2,250 colored voters, and property valued at \$2,093,405. This ward surrounds on all sides the other two wards, and is also divided by Cape Fear river. This amended charter also provides that

there shall be one voting precinct in each of the first and second wards, containing an aggregate of but 300 voters in the first and 250 voters in the second; and that there shall be but four voting precincts in the third ward to accommodate, in the aggregate, 3,000 voters, and compels every voter to cast his vote at the precinct located in the ward in which he resides.

That the intent of this act is to evade the provisions of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens without regard to race or color, is too plain to need argument. It will enable 300 white voters in that city to elect six aldermen, and render it impossible for 750 white voters supplemented by 2,200 colored voters to elect more than three aldermen; and indirectly puts it in the power of the said 300 white voters to elect the mayor beyond the possibility of the remaining 3,040 electors to prevent it!

It should be noted that this is not the act of a town meeting, a political convention, or any legally irresponsible, deliberative body, nor yet by a municipal corporation council, which might be easily led astray by local prejudice or by an ebullition of feeling. It is the act of the Legislature and Governor of a sovereign State, each member of which, with the Governor, had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing suffrage to colored and white citizens on precisely equal terms. It must therefore be regarded as merely a foretaste of what may be expected should the Democracy obtain the control of the National Government.

In the face of such acts as these, and those recently perpetrated in Louisiana, and the flagrant usurpation in Arkansas, will Republican Senators and Representatives hesitate to enact the legislation needed for the protection of all the citizens of the United States in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, by the enforcement of the Constitution in every part of the Republic according to its true intent and meaning? The Democracy have fully demonstrated their purpose to disregard for the future the will of the majority of the people, wherever that majority is opposed to their views, and to secure the control of the government locally and nationally by chicanery, evasion, deception, and fraud; and these failing, then by force of arms. The time has therefore passed by for the exercise of a timid policy. Republicans, having ascertained what is right and just and constitutional, should boldly pursue it with a fixed purpose to carry it into effect. In such an emergency hesitation is a public crime which may lead to the overthrow of civil liberty.

The New Senate.
The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota completes the list of members of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress, with the exception of one disputed seat from Louisiana, claimed by Mr. Pinchback. The complete list is given below, the names of Republicans being printed in Roman, Democrats marked with a star and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Independent Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists in small capitals.

Term ends.	NAME.	Term ends.	NAME.
ALABAMA.	1877 "Geo Goldthwaite	MISSOURI.	1877 "Louis V. Boggs
1878 "Geo S. Hart		1878 "James M. Cocke	
ARKANSAS.	1877 "Powell Clayton	NEBRASKA.	1877 "Hitchcock
1878 "Stephen W. Dorsey		1878 "Algeron S. Padon	
CALIFORNIA.	1879 "Aaron A. Sargent	NEW YORK.	1879 "John P. Jones
1881 "Newton Booth		1881 "William Sharon	
CONNECTICUT.	1879 "Orrie S. Ferry	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	1879 "J. H. Patterson
1881 "William W. Eaton		1879 "J. H. Patterson	
FLORIDA.	1877 "Eli S. Squire	NEW JERSEY.	1877 "F. T. Frelinghuysen
1879 "Simon B. Canover		1881 "F. T. Frelinghuysen	
GEORGIA.	1877 "Chas W. Jones	1879 "Roscoe Conkling	
1879 "John B. Gordon		1881 "Francis Kernau	
ILLINOIS.	1877 "John A. Logan	1879 "W. M. Ransom	
1879 "J. O. Oglesby		1879 "A. S. Merrimon	
INDIANA.	1879 "Oliver P. Morton	1879 "John Sherman	
1881 "J. E. McCord		1881 "A. G. Thurman	
IOWA.	1877 "Geo Q. Wright	1879 "J. M. McKelvey	
1879 "W. B. Allison		1879 "J. H. Mitchell	
KANSAS.	1877 "J. M. Harvey	1879 "J. M. McKelvey	
1879 "John J. Ingalls		1881 "W. A. Wallace	
KENTUCKY.	1877 "J. W. Stevenson	1879 "S. M. McKelvey	
1879 "T. C. McCreary		1881 "A. B. Burdette	
LOUISIANA.	1877 "J. Rodman West	1879 "T. J. Robertson	
1879 "A. Vanehey		1881 "A. T. Caperton	
MAINE.	1879 "Lot M. Morrill	1879 "Henry Cooper	
1881 "Hannibal Hamlin		1881 "Andrew Johnson	
MARYLAND.	1879 "Geo R. Dennis	1879 "M. C. Hamilton	
1881 "W. P. Whyte		1881 "Saml B. Mackey	
MASSACHUSETTS.	1877 "Geo S. Boutwell	1879 "Justin S. Morrill	
1881 "Henry L. Dawes		1881 "G. P. Edmunds	
MICHIGAN.	1877 "Thos W. Ferry	1879 "J. W. Johnston	
1881 "I. P. Christy		1881 "R. E. Withers	
MINNESOTA.	1877 "W. Windham	1879 "Henry G. Davis	
1881 "S. J. McMillan		1881 "A. T. Caperton	
MISSISSIPPI.	1877 "James L. Alcorn	1879 "T. O. Howe	
1881 "Branch K. Bruce		1881 "ANAS CAMERON	

REPUBLICANS.	49
DEMOCRATS.	28
INDEPENDENTS.	20
VACANCY.	1

In accordance with the proclamation of President Grant, the new Senate will meet in special session on the 5th of March.

In the editorial correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal from Washington we find words of strong import regarding the condition of affairs in the South, and in support of the reports of such unprejudiced men as Messrs. Hoar, Hurlbut, Coburn, Ward and their associates. He writes: "All the true men who have been South make similar statements. The Mississippi, the Alabama and the Arkansas committees confirm the story. I told you something—only a little—of what Mr. Cong-

er, chairman of the Mississippi committee, related. He said Governor Ames was in quite as much peril as Governor Kellogg. He added that the life of any member of the committee would not have been worth a penny's ransom after dark. The Alabama committee has convincing evidence that, during a short time included within the period of their investigation, a horrible and nameless outrage was committed upon a large number of blacks. I see that Governor Garland, of Arkansas, says their no assassinations in that State. It may be so; it may be the reign of terror is now complete without it. But Mr. Ward, of the Arkansas committee, states that while he was there, on the investigation, twenty assassinations were perpetrated, of which eighteen were political. The truth is the coolest and most rational men here are profoundly convinced of the malign spirit of the rebel element, and they present an overwhelming array of facts which must convince everybody."

—Washington Chronicle.

voice of the Republican Press.
To offset the meaningless, though boastful, representations of the great dailies of New York city, that they reflect the opinion of the people of the country in their opposition to the administration and the general southern policy of the majority party in Congress, we print below a list of Republican journals in whose columns we have found words of marked approval of that policy:

Chicago Inter Ocean.
Louisville Commercial.
Tuttsville Herald.
Erie, Pa., Dispatch.
Harrisburg Telegraph.
Buffalo Express.
Buffalo Advertiser.
Bangor Whig and Courier.
New York Witness.
Philadelphia Press.
Iowa State Register.
Dubuque Times.
Davenport Gazette.
Burlington Hawk Eye.
Ottumwa Courier.
Newark, N. J., Advertiser.
Albany, N. Y., Evening Journal.
New York Commercial Advertiser.
New York Graphic (Ind.).
Knoxville, Tenn. Chronicle.
Pittsburg, Pa., Evening Telegraph.
Norfolk, Va., Day Book.
Greensboro, N. C., New North State.
St. Louis, Mo., Democrat.
St. Louis, Mo., Globe.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagle.
Syracuse, N. Y., Journal.
Kansas City, Kansas, Journal of Commerce.

Madison, Wis., State Journal.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Gazette.
Virginia, Nev., Enterprise.
New Orleans, La., Republican.
San Francisco, Cal., Record.
San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle.
Portland, Me., Press.
New Haven, Conn., Journal and Courier.
St. Paul Minn., Press.
Hartford, Conn., Courant.
Omaha, Neb., Republican.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Nonpareil.
Little Rock, Ark., Republican.
Cleveland, Ohio, Herald.
Milwaukee, Wis., Advertiser.
Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligencer.
Helena, Montana, Herald.
Columbia, S. C., Union Herald.
Portsmouth, N. H., Chronicle.
Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle.

Madison Ind. Courier.
Wilmington Del. Commercial.
Rochester N. Y. Express.
Nebraska City Neb. Press.
Columbus Ohio State Journal.
Pittsburg Pa. Commercial.
Montgomery Ala. State Journal.
Charleston S. C. Chronicle.
Jackson Miss. Pilot.
Boston Journal.
Cleveland Leader.
Toledo Commercial.
Toledo Blade.
Columbus Ohio Journal.
Indianapolis Journal.
Cincinnati Times.
Washington Chronicle.
Washington Star.
Sacramento Union.
Philadelphia Pa. Evening Bulletin.
—National Republican.

The Republican can add the entire Republican press of North Carolina to the above list.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY—Agents for State, County or Towns wanted for our

"MONUMENTAL,
NO CHIMNEY,
LAMP BURNER,"

For Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns,
It burns all kinds of Kerosene Oil, fits all ordinary lamps, and no smoke, smell, or danger of explosion.
They sell in every house and give perfect satisfaction.
Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.

A. S. STONEKER,
43 Patterson Avenue, Balt.,
Sole General Agent.
Feb 26—11-lm.

The Post

IS
STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Devoted to
The Great Principles of the Na-

tional Republican Party,
In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party.

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Na-

tional Stores, Cotton and Produce,

of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Statesville American.

17th Volume 1874.

Free Speech---A Free Press---

Free Voting.

THE AMERICAN.

Now in the seventeenth year of its ex-

istence, without ever having

changed hand, is enlarged to a

SEVEN COLUMN JOURNAL.

And is one of the best newspapers pub-

lished in the State, without ANY

INCREASE in the subscrip-

tion rate, which is

\$2 00 Per Year.

Payable in ADVANCE. It is pub-

lished in a dress of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE;

Upon a POWER PRESS, and not ex-

celled in typographical ex-

ecution South or North

THE AMERICAN.

Will not attempt to constrain the

opinion of any man, but will leave

all to the exercise of freedom

of opinion, of conscience

and the largest liber-

ty of citizenship.

THE LATER NEWS

FARM AND GARDEN

Wit and Humor,

A First Class Family Journal.

As an advertising medium it has no

weekly superior in the middle and

western portion of the State,

besides its increasing cir-

culation in other parts

of the country,

and those de-

sirous of extending their business can

find no better mode of accomplishing

the same than through the columns of

THE AMERICAN.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN:

For one copy, six months - - \$1 00

For one copy, one year - - 2 00

Address

E. B. DRAKE & SON,

Statesville, N. C.

THE

New Bern Weekly Times

AND REPUBLICAN COURIER.

This paper is regularly issued every Sat-

urday, and furnished to subscribers at \$1 50

per year, in advance. It contains a large

amount of reading matter, and is second to

no weekly published in the State. In es-

tablishing this paper, the proprietors of the

Times have incurred a considerable expense

for the purpose of presenting a first-class

paper, and we are pleased to say it has re-

Carolina Central Rail-

way Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST.,

Trains will run over this Railway as

follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7.15 A. M.

Arrive in Charlotte 7.00 P. M.

Leave Charlotte 7.00 A. M.

Arrive in Wilmington 6.45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passen-

ger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Laurinburg at 5.40 P. M.

Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Charlotte at 6.00 P. M.

Leave Charlotte at 5.30 A. M.

Arrive at Laurinburg at 6.00 P. M.

Leave Laurinburg at 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington at 6.00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilming-

ton & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia

& Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New

York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly

Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to

Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division,

North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and

Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and

Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia

& Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, North-

west and Southwest with a short and cheap

line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent,

dec 12

Papers publishing our schedule will no-

tice changes.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains

on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

